AMENDED CLAIMS
Version with Markings to Show Changes

2. (Once Amended) The double-sided edge lighting-type display box of claim 1 wherein the overall thickness of the double-sided edge lighting-type display box is [37mm-65mm] 37 mm to 65 mm or [1.5 – 2.5inches] 1.5 – 2.5 inches.

8. (Once Amended) The double-sided edge lighting-type display box of claim 4 or 5 wherein the distance between said two [lamps] light sources is less than sixty-five (65) percent of the length of the said two light sources.

9. (Once Amended) The double-sided edge lighting-type display box of claim 1 further comprising two display signage panels having a desired design face, a first display signage panel and a second display signage panel, wherein said two light sources are offset from and located substantially equidistantly from said first display signage panel and said second display signage panel; and said light directing panel is located substantially equidistantly between said two display signage panels whereby light directly incident on each display signage panel from said two light sources and redirected light from said light-directing panel backlight and illuminate said first display signage panel and said second display signage panel.

13. (Once Amended) The double-sided edge lighting-type display box of claim 4 or 5 wherein said light-directing [panels have] panel has substantially the same height as the glass portion of the said two light sources.

19. (Once Amended) The double-sided edge lighting-type display sign of claim 18 wherein said two light sources [comprised] comprises elongated fluorescent bulbs.

AMENDED PARAGRAPH IN THE SPECIFICATION
Version with Markings to Show Changes

In the Specification:

On page 17, lines 5-14, please replace the existing paragraph with the following paragraph:

We know that the illumination of a surface [$E=L_{AA}\cos a/R^2$], which means that with the extension of the distance that a ray must travel from the source of the light, the brightness is of that ray is lessened. Further, with the increase of the angle of the rays, again, the brightness is lessened. Thus, it can be stated that, at the horizontal midpoint of the light-directing panel **8,** the natural illumination should be less than the illumination at a point closer to the lamps. In order to eliminate this problem, a part of surfaces ABCD and $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ of the light-directing panel, can be constructed of a non-transparent design, for example, by covering parts of the light-directing panel **8** with a thin white plastic piece or by painting parts of the light-directing panel **8** with white paint, as illustrated by the dark parts shown on Fig 7.

On page 17, lines 21-23 and page 18, lines 1-9, please replace the existing paragraph with the following paragraph:

In Fig 7 it is easily discernable that the surface area of the transparent section (T) of the one side ABCD of the light-directing panel is equal to the surface area of the non-transparent section (N) of this same side. Therefore $S_T=S_N$, which means that, from the rays that fall on surface ABCD, half of those are reflected and divided (**32**) and the other half is only reflected without undergoing division (**34**). For the varying angles, a, of the painted parts we have

different illuminations of the signs. From the experimentation, it has been shown that the best illumination of the signs occurs when the angle a of the painted parts (or the transparent parts) is [1.73°] 1.73°. The pained parts of the two surfaces of the double-sided light-directing panel **8**, in this form, functions so that one picture of the double-sided edge lighting-type display box does not interfere with the other. If this light-directing panel is not utilized, then re-reflection of the rays from one display sign to the other would exist and thus a mix of the displays would result.

$a \approx 1.73°$

$[a \approx 1,73°]$

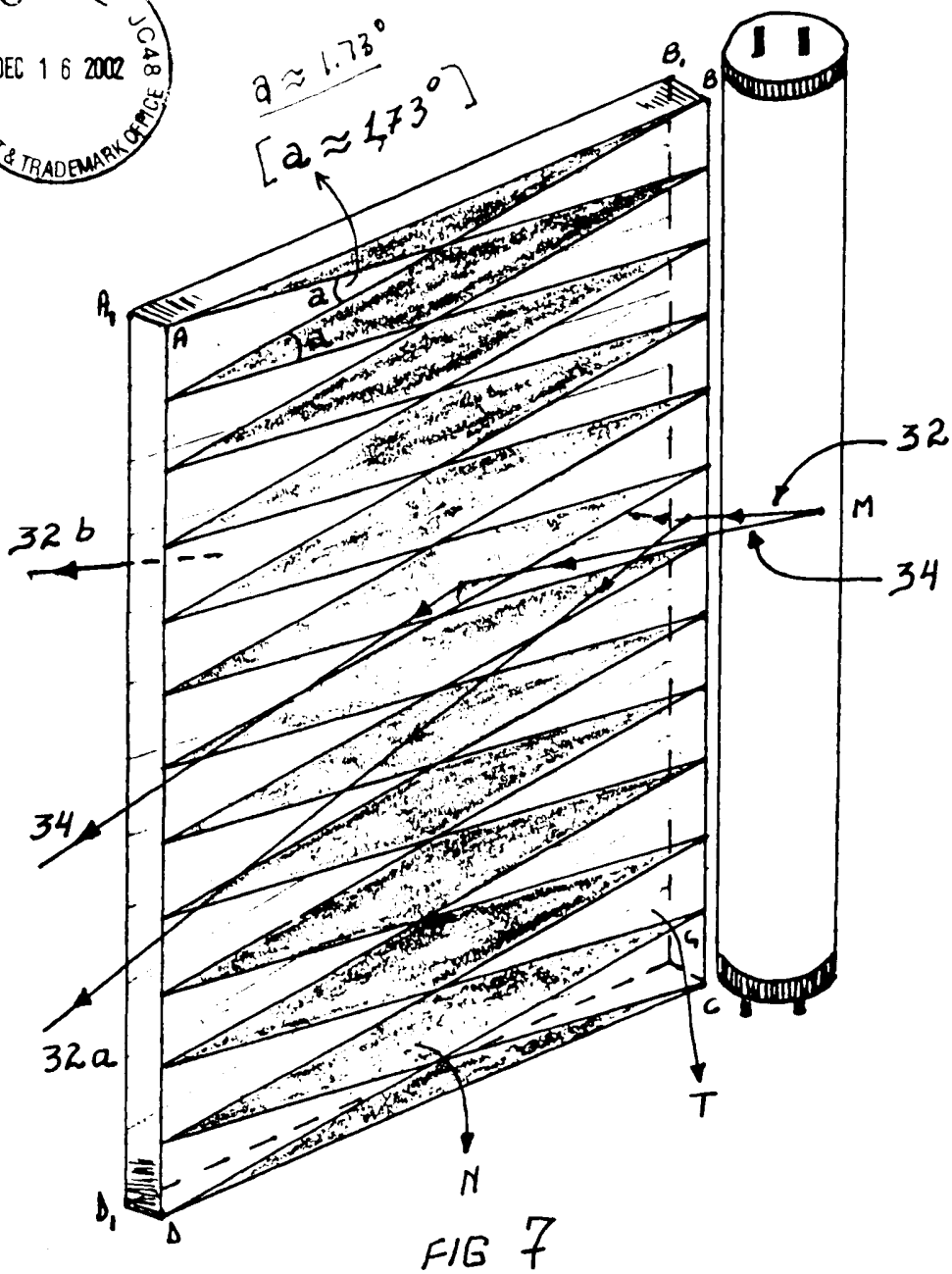

FIG 7

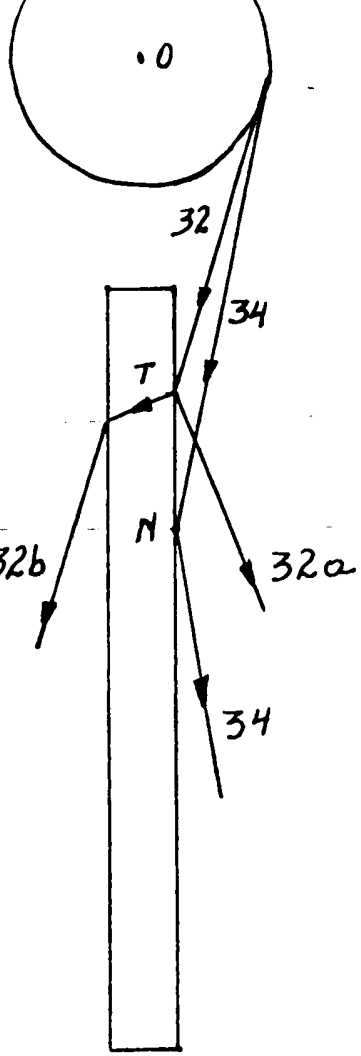

FIG 8

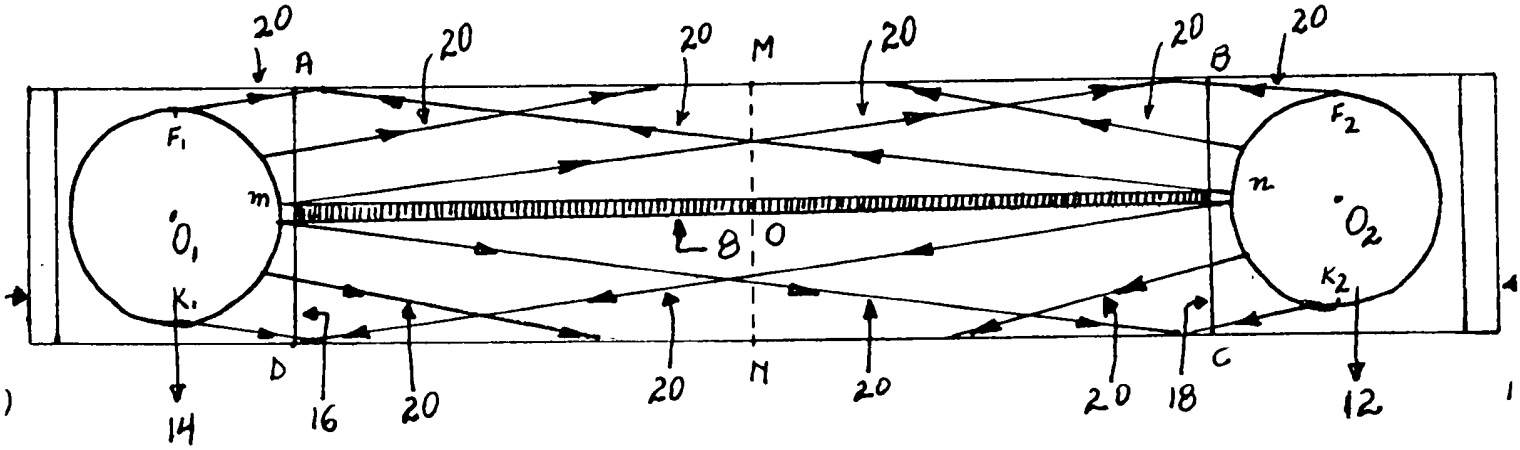

FIG. 9